Numb. 7581.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday January 29. to Tuesday February 1. 1736.

Westminster February 1.

THIS Day the Lords Commissioners appointed to represent His Majesty's Royal Person, ordered Sir Charles Dalton, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, to go to the House of Commons, and require their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons attended accordingly, and the Lord High Chancellor made the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the Authority given us by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, amongst other Things, to declare the Causes of his holding this Parliament, We are, by his Majesty's Command, in the first Place to observe to you, That his Majesty acquainted you last Year, that he had, in Conjunction with the States General, given his Approbation of certain preliminary Articles, concerted and agreed upon between the Emperor and France for restoring the Peace of Europe; and that a further Convention concerning the Execution of them, had been communicated to him by both those Courts; and that Negociations were carrying on by the several Powers engaged in the late War, in order to settle the general Pacification.

We are now commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that the respective Acts of Cession being exchanged, and Orders given for the Evacuation and Possession of the several Countries and Places by the Powers concerned, according to the Allotment and Disposition of the preliminary Articles, the great Work of re-establishing the general Tranquility is far advanced; however, it is his Majesty's Opinion, that common Prudence calls upon us to be very attentive to, and observe the final Conclusion of this new Settlement of such considerable Parts of Europe: It is to be hoped, that a general and lasting Tranquility will follow this Restitution of Peace, and that the Renewal of Friendship and Alliances for the Preservation of it among the several Princes and Powers of Europe, will remove all Dangers and Apprehensions of any new Troubles and Disorders; but his Majesty apprehends, that an indolent Security, and too great a Disregard to future Events, may occasion Mischiefs, more easy to be prevented, than to be remedied; and that it would be very unadviseable to leave ourselves in so defenceless a Condition, as to encourage any Enterprizes, which the Enemies to the publick Peace may have vainly suggested, and flattered themselves with the Hopes of.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Majesty has ordered the proper Officers to lay before you the Estimates for the Service of the current Year: As soon as the Circumstances of the Times would permit, his Majesty was pleased to make such a Reduction of some Part of the publick Expences, for the Ease of his People, as was consistent with the Peace and Safety of his Kingdoms, the Security of our Commerce, and the Honour and Interest of the Nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to acquaint you, that he hath seen with the greatest Satisfaction the unwearied Application of this Parliament, in framing good Laws for advancing the Prosperity and securing the Welfare of his loving Subjects: and that it hath been one of his Majesty's principal Cares to enforce them by a due Execution, with the strictest Regard to the Rights and Properties of his People, no Invasion whereof, can, with any Colour, be suggested by the most malicious Enemies of the present Establishment: Whilst this hath been our Condition, his Majesty cannot but observe, that it must be Matter of the utmost Surprize and Concern to every true Lover of his Country, to see the many Contrivances and Attempts carried on in various Shapes, and in different Parts of the Nation, tumultuously to resist and obstruct the Execution of the Laws, and to violate the Peace of the Kingdom. These Disturbers of the Publick Repose, conscious, that the Interests of his Majesty and his People are the same, and of the good Harmony which happily subsists between him and his Parliament, have levell'd their Sedition against both; and in their late Outrages have either directly opposed